Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 121 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, May 3, 1794. [Whole No. 517.]

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For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794 dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Osnaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

To be Let,

For Merchants Counting Houſes or Public Offices,
Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſid of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of t

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tuth&stf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Lately Publiſhed.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobſon,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17. tuth&sgw

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Liſbon Wine of a

ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade.

Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Liſbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.
April 5. w&s1m.

Treaſury Department,

Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue until the ſixth of May next inclusively, for the ſupply of all Rations, which may be required during the current year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the recruiting ſervice.

The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3 4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky
One quart of ſalt, } Per 100 rations
Two quarts vinegar } Per 100 rations
Two pounds ſoap } Per 100 rations
One pound candles } Per 100 rations
April 21. mw&s2w

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 115 dollars were afterwards ſent by an unknown hand, to the Poſtmaſter at Baltimore, who tranſmitted the ſame to the General Poſt Office. The ſufferers by that robbery are deſired to ſtate the amount of their loſſes reſpectively, and tranſmit the ſame, with the original letters of their correſpondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Poſt Office, before the firſt day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Poſt Maſter General.
Gen. Poſt Office, April 4, 1794 1aw6w

Concluding Sales.

THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the

Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares,
Plated Coach & Saddle
Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.

John Dorſey,

No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.
April 12. tuth&s6w

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.
April 22. m&th6w

The annual election

FOR
Directors and a Treaſurer
OF THE
Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth ſtreet, on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the ſaid arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
Secretary
April 7. m&w t5th May.

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday the ſecond of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT limiting the time for preſenting claims for deſtroyed certificates of certain deſcriptions.

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That all claims for the renewal of certificates of the unſubſcribed debt of the United States, of the deſcriptions commonly called "Loan Office Certificates," or "Final Settlements," which may have been accidentally deſtroyed, ſhall be forever barred and precluded from ſettlement or allowance, unleſs the ſame ſhall be preſented at the treaſury, on or before the firſt day of June, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted* That no claim ſhall be allowed for the renewal of loan office certificates deſtroyed before the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine, unleſs the deſtruction of the ſame was advertiſed, according to the reſolution of Congreſs, of the tenth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; or before that time was notified to the office from which the ſame was iſſued, nor ſhall claims be allowed for the renewal of loan office certificates deſtroyed on or after the ſaid fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, nor of final ſettlement certificates deſtroyed at any time, unleſs the deſtruction of the ſame was ſo far made public, as to be known to at leaſt two credible witneſſes, ſoon after it happened, and ſhall have been before the preſentation of the of the claim, as herein after provided, advertiſed for at leaſt ſix weeks ſucceſſively, in ſome one of the newſpapers of the ſtate in which the deſtruction happened; and alſo, in ſome one of the newſpapers of the ſtate in which the certificate iſſued, if that was another ſtate; the advertiſement or advertiſements, in ſuch caſe, expreſſing with as much preciſion as poſſible, the number, date and amount of the certificate alledged to have been deſtroyed, and the name of the perſon to whom the ſame was iſſued, together with the time when, the place where, and the means by which the ſame was deſtroyed.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims for the renewal of deſtroyed certificates, of either of the deſcriptions aforeſaid, not precluded by this act, ſhall be receivable, with the evidence in ſupport of the ſame, by the Auditor of the Treaſury, until the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and ſhall, by the accounting officers of the Treaſury be duly examined, and if ſatisfactorily ſupported, the claimants ſhall be entitled to receive certificates of regiſtered debt, equal to the ſpecie value of the loan office or final ſettlement certificates ſo proved to have been deſtroyed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.
Approved—April the twenty-firſt 1794,
GO. WASHINGTON
Preſident of the United States.

Philadelphia.

Extract of a Letter from New-Jerſey, dated April 28, 1794.

I have juſt returned from my Eaſtern Tour where I arranged my buſineſs with my friend L——, to our mutual ſatiſfaction, and laſt night had the pleaſure of your favor of the 27th. "The political horizon has indeed cleared up," and the ſtorm which ſeemed to gather ſo faſt around is happly diſpelled. I partake in the general ſatiſfaction which the firm and temperate conduct of the Executive has given. With the exception of one or two grumblers—I found the appointment of a ſpecial Envoy univerſally agreeable. It breathes the cool determination which the beſt intereſts of our country require, and which is very much in uniſon with the temper of the people I have juſt left.—The appointment of ſo eminent a character as Mr. Jay, whoſe talents are ſo well known and reſpected in Europe, is conſidered as giving energy to the meaſure, and will impreſs the Britiſh Court with the neceſſity of paying immediate attention to a demand ſo ſolmnly made. A ſincere deſire to avoid the horrible miſchiefs of war, and a determination to inſiſt on and enforce every important right, is really the true line of conduct for every Govern. ment. This ſeems the prevailing diſpoſition where I have been; and that cool and manly republicaniſm which lately I have met with, forms a fine contraſt to that frothy patriotiſm which evaporates in noiſe and declamation and which is too common among ſome of our friends.

I am glad to find that the *reſolve-mania* begins to abate in Congreſs. Our members appear to be as deeply infected with it as any. To be the author of a reſolution has of late been a very prevailing ambition, which has given birth to ſuch a variety of motions—amendments—poſtponements—&c. that one is puzzled to comprehend them. We hear of Mr. B's motion, Mr. C's motion, Mr. D's motion, aud ſo on through half the alphabet: and yet ſo unlick'd have theſe things been, that they may well be compared to "half formed inſects on the banks of the Nile." This rapid production and changeable variety of motions, may, however I ſuppoſe be more juſtly aſcribed to that warm reſentment, which every American felt on the news of the Britiſh ſpoliations; but public councils are not the places for reſentment, untempered by prudence.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives April 25.

Tuesday, April 29.

After reading some private petitions, the house resumed the consideration of the report from the committee upon the contested election of Mr. Francis Preston, from the state of Virginia.

Mr. Trigge, and Mr. Preston spoke each of them for some time to the merits of the case.

Mr. Scott then rose—he declared that of all the questions which had ever come before that house, the present was to him the most wonderful. To tell us, that an election had been overruled by a party of soldiers, was indeed extraordinary. Upon such an outrage, it was most astonishing that the whole country did not rise as one man to resent and punish it. But for his own part he saw the business in an opposite point of view—he could not for his soul discover the smallest pretence to set aside the election of Mr. Preston; nor could he comprehend or conceive upon what ground so strange a notion had been started. As for Captain Preston, brother to the sitting member, whose conduct had been so loudly excepted against, Mr. Scott said that his behavior at the election was that of a sage. Instead of the fire of youth, he had discovered all the moderation that could have been expected from the character of a philosopher. As to the introduction of soldiers at the election, he saw no harm in it. They had a right to be there, for they were equally entitled with other American citizens to give their votes in the choice of a representative. The quarrel that succeeded was accidental; and did not affect the question before the House. Mr. Scott was ready, and had long been so, to give his voice for dismissing the petition of Mr. Trigge. He had not the smallest shadow of doubt upon the matter.

Mr. Macon was of the same opinion. It had been asserted that in this case, the laws of Virginia had been violated. He would be glad to know what law.

Mr. W. Smith considered it as a very clear point that the election was not a fair one; because it was evident that the petitioner had not enjoyed an equally fair chance, as the sitting member. It was true that some facts in the petition had not been completely substantiated, but many had. The House had been told that hearsay testimony was unworthy of attention, but he wished to remind them, that they were not like a court of law, restricted to proceed upon a regular proof, and not to go beyond the letter of it—They were entitled to hear and weigh every thing advanced, and to form their opinion from the general conviction arising upon the whole of the circumstances. Some facts of the most unwarrantable kind had come out. Three of Captain Preston's soldiers guarded the door of the court-house, where the election was held. When a person, since examined as an evidence, wanted to go in, they stopped him with this question, "are you to vote for Trigge?" Upon answering yes, they replied—"By Jesus then you shall not;" and though he was fifty-eight years of age, two of them laid hold of him and cast him to the ground: when he got up again he went off. Mr. Smith said that there was a clear collusion between Captain Preston and the soldiery. Here Mr. Preston interrupted him by declaring that there was no such thing in the evidence—Mr. Smith affirmed that there was.

The clerk was then directed to read part of the examination of the witnesses—the particulars above stated appeared in the proof, and Mr. Smith insisted that they contained a demonstration of collusive measures between the sitting member, his brother Captain Preston and the military. It was objected to Mr. Smith, on the part of the soldiers, that they had only said they *could*, not that they *would* knock down Mr. Trigge's voter. But Mr. Smith considered this critical distinction as minute and trifling from the lips of a soldier in liquor. He did not understand its accuracy, and he imagined that his own nerves must have been as much affected by the *could* as by the *would*. Many of the country people had expressed much dissatisfaction with the soldiers. It was proved that when the fray began, Captain Preston had wished to have twenty of his soldiers there, and this hint was no sooner given, than a person ran off and immediately returned with a party of them.

Mr. Sherbourne was for supporting the sitting member. He wished that the time of the House might not be squandered in an useless display of eloquence; it was, to be sure, very agreeable to the speaker himself, but at the same time very superfluous in regard to his audience.

The clerk was again ordered to read some passages in the proof, as far as they respected the behavior of Capt. Preston.

Mr. W. Smith then rose a second time. As a member of the committee that had been chosen upon this business, he was entitled to vindicate their report, of which he read some extracts very unfavorable to the behavior of the soldiers. Mr. Smith observed that Mr. Preston, in his defence had been extremely profuse of his censure on the committee, for doing what they considered to be their duty. Mr. Smith, referring to the observations of Mr. Sherbourne, said that he was perfectly in order for defending the report of the committee, because it was justified by the facts. Tho' the quarrel between the soldiers and the country people did not happen till after the poll, yet still it arose from bad blood before the poll began, and therefore a reference to it was strictly in order. Mr. Smith said that it was no part of his intention to injure the character of Captain Preston, who, when the tumult began, took off his sword, and gave it to some person to hold. For this moderation, Capt. Preston deserved credit. But still Mr. Smith considered himself as justified in opposing the election, since it was not conducted with that firmness, that regularity, and that equality of chances, requisite upon republican principles.

He read a quotation from Blackstone, as to elections, "Violent interposition" says that writer "what is it, but to cut government up by the roots, and poison the fountain of public security?" He dwelt, at some length, on this idea, and on the peculiar impropriety of military interposition, he said that upon the whole, Mr. Preston had only a majority of ten votes, and when the circumstance of sixty or seventy soldiers driving off the voters of Mr. Trigge was opposed to *such a narrow majority*, could any body call this transaction legal? (At the words *ten votes*, Mr. Smith was twice interrupted, first by Mr. Macon, and next by Mr. Smith of Maryland, but he persisted in his assertion.) He had stated facts. The premises were obvious. Shall the House suffer an officer, the brother of a candidate, to seize the door of a court-house, and turn away the voters of his brother? It had been said that it was customary, in that part of the country for a candidate to collect his friends, and block up doors, but surely it was a very improper custom. The sitting member had said that if his brother made any wrong step, he should have been prosecuted in a court of law. Mr. Smith did not mean to say that Captain Preston had committed any offence worthy of that, he did not perhaps imagine that he was doing any wrong at all. It had been asked, was it possible that sixty or seventy unarmed soldiers could overawe two or three hundred people? He thought it possible.

Mr. S. Smith of Maryland defended Mr. Preston. He said that in forming an impartial judgment upon this question, various circumstances must be taken into consideration, besides the facts in evidence before the house. In Elections of Eastern States, the citizens met in small bodies; and they conducted the business with that order and decency which became the true Republican character. But it was the misfortune of Southern States, that their citizens assembled in large bodies—the electors of a county meet all together before the sheriff, and give their votes at the same time. Hence it appears, as the matter was described by Mr. S. Smith, that an election in the Southern States is often productive of very great mischief. He said that he was somewhat supriſed at hearing another member (Mr. W. Smith) express so much resentment at an *election riot*. The gentleman had access to the history of *a certain election*, where the very chancellor of a court of justice, bred a riot in his own court, for the express purpose of serving his party. Much had been said about the enormity of knocking down a justice of the peace; and in the report the affair was stated as if the magistrate had been at the court house, in his official capacity "Now "Sir," said Mr. Smith, "in this part of "it, the report is not fair. The justice "of peace was *not* there in his official ca- "pacity. He was there *drunk* Sir, and "he gave the first blow Sir, to the man "who knocked him down." Mr. Smith had by the first accounts of this election, been very much prejudiced against the election of the sitting member. But when he came to examine closely into the business, he declared that he had never known an election in the southern states where there was so little mischief. He was sorry, for the honor of his part of the country, to give this account of it to the eastern members, but in point of common justice to Mr. Preston, they ought to be informed that a southern election was quite a different sort of transaction from one of theirs. In the evidence before the house, it had been stated that one person had been seen at the court house with a club under his coat. "But "sir," said Mr. Smith, "I have known "*five hundred* voters assembled, to have "clubs under their coats.——So that if "such a circumstance is to set aside an "election, the committee may begin by "dissolving mine. If the committee are "to break up every election, where per- "sons were seen drunk, they will have a "great deal of work upon hand Sir."—In what way were elections for southern members carried on? A man of influence came to the place of election at the head of two or three hundred of his friends; and to be sure they would not, if they could help it, suffer any body on the other side to give a vote, as long as they were there. It was certainly a very bad custom, and must very much surprise an eastern member, but it was the custom, and perfectly known to be so, and therefore it was very injurious to hold up the conduct of Captain Preston, as a pretence for dissolving the election. The behaviour of that young gentleman, when insulted, had been exemplary. In the midst of a riotous mob, he gave away his sword, that he might do no mischief in that way. This was a great instance of moderation and presence of mind.

The aspersions cast upon the character of this officer, Mr. Smith regarded as highly unjust and they might if not properly taken notice of, be extremely injurious to his hopes of advancing in the service. Captain Preston had gone to the court-house as a private citizen, and he had a right to be there. As to the menace of the soldiers that they could knock down one of Col. Trigge's voters, this was very different from asserting that they would do it. Were a man to have come up to Mr. Smith in the street and say, "I *will* knock you down sir," Mr. Smith would be for striking that man; but were he only to say, "I *can* knock "you down sir," the expression would be quite different. But as to the affray that fell out, after the election was over, Mr. Smith asserted, that if the soldiers had killed all the country people, or the country people had killed all the soldiers, this had nothing to do with the merits of the election itself. And as to this quarrel, few young men had the temper of this officer (Capt. Preston) in ordering off his soldiers; so that instead of the censure of that house, he deserved their praise. At his age, Mr. Smith would not have ordered his men off; and as to the censure on the military inserted in the report, he did not agree with it. It would be a very fine reason to be sure, to vacate a seat in that house, because one of the electors had been seen with a club under his coat! Mr. Smith was sorry to give such a description to the Eastern members, of the manners of his country; but he did so, that he might hinder them from being hurt, at the facts brought forward in the evidence. He concluded by reminding those members, that it would be ridiculous to measure one thing by another which was perfectly opposite; or to judge of a Southern by the customs of an Eastern election.

Mr. Clark said that three days had now been spent upon this business. *Long speeches did not alter the way in which members were to give their votes*, and they were therefore nothing but a loss of time—he wished for the question.

Mr. Macon said that there was no law to hinder the militia from attending election as well as any body else.

Mr. Gillon (the member sworn in on Monday) spoke for a few minutes. He saw no reason why another member (Mr. W. Smith of S. C.) should be so much hurt by the Circumstance of an Election Riot. Referring to the speech of Mr. S. Smith he observed that there was a riot at the gentleman's *own election and in his own favor*—and still worse—this Riot was in a Church—the riot was raised by a magistrate, who with his own hand, dragged one of the opposite party out of the Church. "And if you want evi- "dence of all this, said Mr. Gillon, I "myself, was present, and, can be a wit- "ness." Mr. Gillon saw therefore no reason why there should be such a noise about this election in particular, when others were just as bad or a great deal worse. The member (Mr. Preston) was duly qualified to hold his seat, and Mr. Gillon hoped that he would hold it.

From the General Advertiser.

CIVIC FESTIVAL.

On Thursday last, May 1st, the Democratic and German Republican Societies of this city, together with a number of their fellow citizens, assembled at the place of Citizen Israel, about three miles from town, to celebrate the late successes of their French brethren.

Though the celebration of the day (St. Tammany's) by several separate companies deprived the general meeting of a number of true Republicans; and though the notice of this CIVIC FESTIVAL was but short, yet about 800 citizens, among whom the Governor and several officers of the State and Federal governments attended, assembled to celebrate those events which have so eminently conduced to consolidate French liberty and guarantee our independence. The Minister and other officers of the French republic favored the citizens with their company.

The flags of the sister republics marked and ornamented the seat of festivity. At two the company partook of a plain yet plentiful repast, after which the following toasts were drank, accompanied by universal marks of approbation.

I. The Republic of France one and indivisible—May her triumphs multiply until every day in the year be rendered a festival in the calender of Liberty, and a fast in the calender of courts.

II. The people of the United States—May each revolving year increase their detestation of every species of tyranny and their vigilance to secure the glorious inheritance acquired by their Revolution.

III. The Alliance between the sister Republics of the United States and France—May their union be as incorporate as light and heat and their friendship as lasting as time.

IV. The Mountain—May tyranny be chained at its foot, and may the light of Liberty from its summit cheer and illuminate the whole world.

V. The Republic of Genoa—May every nation that values its independence dis[illegible] like her the solicitations and resist the power of tyrants combined for the destruction of freedom and equality.

VI. The great family of Mankind—May the distinction of nation and of language be lost in the association of freedom and of friendship, till the inhabitants of the various sections of the globe shall be distinguished only by their virtues and their talents.

VII. The Constitution of the United States—May its form and spirit be the invariable guide of all who administer it—may its authority never be prostituted for the purposes of party nor its departments illegally blended for the purposes of intrigue.

VIII. The men of the People—the minority of the Senate—and the majority of the House of Representatives of the United States—May they on future, as on past occasions, have wisdom to discover and fortitude to resist every attack upon the Constitution and rights of their country, while they enjoy for their services the patriot's true reward, the love and confidence of their fellow citizens.

IX. A Revolutionary Tribunal in Great Britain—May it give lessons of Liberty to her King, examples of justice to her Ministry, and Honesty to her corrupt Legislature.

X. The Armies of the French Republic—May they be invincible and unshaken till by their glorious efforts Liberty and Peace, exalted in the same Triumphal Car, shall be drawn to the temple of Janus by the humbled tyrants who have dared to molest them.

XI. The extinction of Monarchy—May the next generation know kings only by the page of history, and wonder that such monsters were ever permitted to exist.

XII. Reason, May it successfully counteract the baneful effects of executive influence, expose the insidious arts of judicial sophistry, and preserve inviolate the purity of legislation.

XIII. Knowledge—May every citizen be so learned as to know his rights, and so brave as to assert them.

XIV. The fair daughters of America and France—May they ever possess virtue to attract merit and sense to reward it.

XV. The Democratic and Republican Societies of the United States—May they preserve and disseminate their principles, undaunted by the frowns of power—uncontaminated by the luxury of aristocracy, till the Rights of Man shall become the supreme law of every land, and their separate fraternities be absorbed in one great democratic society comprehending the human race.

VOLUNTEERS.

I. May every free nation conſider a public debt as a public *curſe*, and may the man who would aſſert a contrary opinion be conſidered as an enemy to his country.

II. The unfortunate victims of Britiſh tyranny—the members of the Popular Convention of Scotland—May their fate recoil upon their perſecutors, and may thoſe who have ſought an aſylum in this country find in every American a brother and a friend.

III. The diſperſed friends of Liberty throughout the world—May France be the rallying point where they may collect their ſcattered forces, and whence they may ſally forth to the deſtruction of all the tyrants of the earth.

By the Miniſter of the French Republic.

May the principles of reaſon be univerſal as they are eternal.

By the Governor of Pennſylvania,

Peace on their own terms to the French Republic.

The Preſidents and Vice Preſidents of the ſiſter ſocieties preſided at the feaſt, the preparations for which do the greateſt honor to the managers.

After dinner the citizens formed a double line in a lane which led to the place of entertainment, and the Preſident of the Democratic Society gave the fraternal embrace to the miniſter of the French Republic, amid the acclamations and moſt animated joy of all the company.

The citizens then, ſome time being ſpent in the effuſions of mirth, friendſhip, and good humour, accompanied the Miniſter to town, in a regular order of march, headed by muſic and the colours of the Republics and accompanied by one of the companies of volunteer infantry of this city.

They partook of ſome refreſhments provided in the Miniſter's garden and preſerving their line of march thro' part of the city, diſperſed with perfect good humour and tranquility before the State Houſe.

The proviſions which remained after the repaſt were diſtributed, agreeably to order, among the priſoners confined in the goal of this city.

Foreign Intelligence.

MADRID, January 25.

The cares of government being no longer divided between Toulon and the Pyranees, the operations in the latter will be purſued with vigor, for which purpoſe the army will be re-inforced with 7000 infantry and 5000 cavalry.

BRUSSELS, February 28.

Among the reports of the day it is ſaid, that there are accounts from France, ſtating that the column of republicans which was ſent poſt from Greville to Breſt, was ſtopped on their way, by a party aſſembled in Britanny, and cut to pieces. The ſame letters ſtate Paris to be in an alarming ferment, that the people, tired with the perpetual falſe accounts of the deſtruction of La Vendee, cry Treaſon, and inſult the members of the Convention in the ſtreets.

FLORENCE, February 1.

The Italians begin to be apprehenſive that the French may pay them a viſit, and the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, who was induced by us to the meaſure of ſending away their Miniſter, ſeems now pretty firmly determined not to give the French any further reaſon to complain of him. A ſmall fleet of tranſports arrived a few days ago at Leghorn, from England, with troops aboard, that had been intended, for Toulon and, among them were about 100 horſes. The horſes had ſuffered much from a long voyage, and it was abſolutely neceſſary to get them on ſhore, for which purpoſe application was made to this government, but a poſitive refuſal was given to their being landed, and fourteen, I underſtand, are dead ſince they have been in the harbor of Leghorn.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Thurſday, February 13.

The convention were informed that 38 millions of aſſignats would be burnt this day.

ROYALISTS.—REPUBLICANS.

The following letter was read from the repreſentatives of the people with the army of the Weſt to the committee of public ſafety.

"Saumur 21 Pluvoiſe, 9th February.

"We did not ſuppoſe, citizens colleagues, that we ſhould have been obliged to write to you concerning the execrable La Vendee. We had conceived that the victorious army, traverſing for the ſecond time this unhappy country, would have been only reduced to the neceſſity of immolating to the manes of our brethren ſome vagabond hordes, and that the country would have been afterwards wholly in the power of the republic.

"Things, however, have changed their appearance, without, however, wearing a menacing aſpect. Some of our columns have been defeated by the royaliſts, who are about 4000 ſtrong. We haſten to inform you of this circumſtance, becauſe we are ſure that the diſaffected will endeavor to alarm the public mind, by magnifying the danger. Victory, however, will ſoon attend us, and our brave republicans will inflict a ſignal vengeance on theſe rebellious royaliſts."

March 7.

A great number of rebels have been arreſted at Havre-de-Grace, and conducted to Dieppe. Among thoſe lately taken up at Paris, are, the famous Chapelier, ex-conſtituent; St. George, colonel of a regiment of Creoles; Madame de la Reyniere; Madame de Choiſeul; the wife of Monaco; Francois and Charles de Lomenil, and 13 prieſts from Chantilly. The total number of priſoners is 9100.

The military commiſſion at Bourdeaux, has ſentenced to the guillotine the two ex advocates, Buroeip and Bondin, and the two ex counſellors of the parliament, D'Oſeignac and D'Anglade.

We learn from Perpignan, the Colonel of the regiment of Noailles has been guillotined in the midſt of the camp, becauſe in his box were found croſſes of St. Louis, cockades, and a flag with the *fleur.de-lys*: in dying, he cried out, *vive le Roi!* General La Fitte has died in priſon; General Reſniel, commandant of the place is dead; General Laterrade has been carried off from the army, and that the Spaniards aſſemble from all parts.

A letter from L'iſle de France, dated October 15, ſtates, that fifteen privateers belonging to that iſland make prizes continually, among which are a Dutch Corvette, a Dutch Eaſt-Indiaman, pierced for 50 guns, with ingots of gold, coffee, groceries, &c. valued at ſix millions; an Engliſh ſhip of 24 guns, having on board 59 ſacks of ſilver, ſequins and ingots, a cheſt of diamonds, a ſack of jewels, &c. that the forces of the Engliſh in that quarter conſiſt in only one frigate and two ſhips of the company.

LONDON, March 4.

Allied Force expected to take the field, in the Spring, againſt France.

England to furniſh by ſea and land,	100,000
Spain, ditto.	50,000
Hanover, ditto.	25,000
Empire and German princes,	120,000
Pruſſia,	100,000
Emperor,	150,000
Hungary,	20,000
Ruſſia, ſea and land,	60,000
Armed peaſants,	150,000
Royaliſts, ready when opportunity offers,	150,000
Dutch, ſea and land,	30,000
Portugueſe, ditto.	20,000
Neapolitans and king of Sardinia,	20,000
Total,	1,000,000

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, February 21.

Mr. Grey ſaid, that, as he meant ſhortly to bring forward a motion relative to the conduct of government towards neutral powers, he wiſhed to know whether the right honorable gentleman oppoſite, would have any objection to the production of ſuch papers as related to thoſe powers. He ſhould move for all the papers that paſſed between our miniſters and the governments of Florence, Genoa, Denmark, Sweden and America; and for copies of the orders given to the commanders of veſſels to ſeize on the ſhips belonging to thoſe powers.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he would have no objection to lay the laſt mentioned papers before the houſe; but as to the others, he ſhould firſt take time to conſider of them.

PORTSMOUTH, February 19.

This evening arrived a frigate from the Downs with 300 ſail of ſhips and veſſels under her convoy, among which are 11 ſail of outward bound Eaſt-Indiamen.

This morning ſailed rear-admiral Macbridge, with the following ſhips under his command, on a cruiſe off Cherbourg, &c.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Invincible,	74	Rear admiral M'Bride, Hon. T. Parkinſon.
Sheerneſs,	44	Captain Fairfax.
Creſcent,	36	—— Sir J. Saumarez.
Arethuſa,	36	—— Sir E. Pellew.
Flora,	36	—— Sir J. B. Warren.
Echo,	16	—— Halkett.

With two other ſloops of war.

ARMED JUDGES.

To the Printer of the St. James's Chronicle.

SIR,

IN your paper you inform us, that every Judge in the Revolutionary Tribunal of France is armed on the Bench with a brace of loaded piſtols in his girdle, and a hanger by his ſide. I take leave to obſerve, that there was a time when the Engliſh judges thought it neceſſary to protect themſelves in the ſame manner:—Sir John Widdon, one of the Judges in Queen Mary the Firſt's reign, who is remembered for being the firſt who rode to Weſtminſter-Hall on *horſeback* (mules only being uſed previous to that period) and his fellow juſtices, were armed, and the counſel pleaded at the bar of the Courts of juſtice in Armour, on account of Wyatt's rebellion and inſurrection; nor did the Lord Chief Juſtice Jeffries think himſelf ſafe without the ſame precaution, when he went into the Weſt of England for the trial of thoſe who joined the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, in the days of King James the Second.—The French we know, deſpiſe precedent; but ſome of their friends here may be pleaſed with the above; which is much at their ſervice to make the beſt uſe of they can.

I am, Sir, your's &c.

R. J.

UNITED STATES.

SALEM, April 7.

The town of Salem has authoriſed its Seleƈtmen to execute a quit claim deed, in favor of the United States, of the old fort, and ſuch other land thereabouts, as ſhall be neceſſary in erecting fortifications for the defence of the port.

We hear, that the Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Salem regiment has enjoined on the officers to admit of no excuſe whatever from the ſoldiers for a deficiency in the articles of equipment, and to obſerve a ſtrict diſcipline in every reſpect—the preſent alarming period requiring that the militia ſhould be prepared for any emergency.

BOSTON, April 24.

The Chamber of Commerce at their annual meeting for the choice of officers, elected the following gentlemen for the year enſuing:

Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq. Preſident.
Stephen Higginſon, Eſq. firſt Vice-Preſident.
John Coffin Jones, Eſq. Vice-Preſident.
Mr. Henry Prentiſs, Secretary.

And for their ſtanding committee for the month of April, were elected—

Samuel Saliſbury, David Greene, Joſeph Ruſſell, jun. Theodore Lyman, Jeſſe Putnam.

We hear that a duel was fought yeſterday, in or near this town, between Mr. J. Murray, of Newbury-Port, and Mr. N. Frazier of this town, in which the former was wounded in the thigh, and the latter in the breaſt.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 3.

The following extract contains a more intelligible account of the poſition of the Allied Armies in Flanders, than has appeared.—

From the LEYDEN GAZETTE, *of March 7.*

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, dated March 3.

THE Conventional army, commanded by general Pichegru, has made a general movement in advance, wich leads us to ſuppoſe that the enemy will commence the campaign, by attacking us in our poſts. The maritime towns of weſt Flanders, continue not only to be menaced by General *Van Damme*, who has under his command, a body of 14 or 15 thouſand men, but they alſo fear an attack by ſea, at the ſame time that they are on the land ſide.

We learn that they are diligently occupied at *Dunkirk* in equipping an armament of ſmall veſſels, ſuch as gun-boats, floating batteries &c. deſtined for this enterprize—the works are carried on with great diligence at *Furnes* and *Nieuport*, to put thoſe places in ſuch a poſture of defence as to defeat the project of the French. In proſecuting what they have for a long time had in view, they daily renew their incurſions into the province of *Luxembourg*, from whence they carry off all the cattle and proviſions which fall into their hands. The 23d of laſt month they ſurrounded and took poſſeſſion of an Auſtrian poſt of 20 men, in the village of *Friſanges*, which they afterwards pillaged. The 26th, they entered in great numbers the valley of *Virton*, from whence they took a great number of waggons loaded with grain and other commodities.

Col. Mack after having made a general ſurvey of all the poſts occupied by the allied troops, from the ſea to Luxembourg, returned to *Valenciennes*, where after his arrival, there was another council of war held between the Generals.

The following is the poſition of the armies which cover the frontiers—The center of the grand Auſtrian army commanded by Prince Saxe Cobourg covers *Valenciennes*, *Condé* and *Queſnoy*. The right under the orders of Count *Clairfayt* covers *Tournay*, *Orchies* and *Marchiennes*—while the left under Prince *Hohenlohe*, covers *Mons* and *Charleroi*. A cordon of troops commanded by Generals *Latour* and *Beaulieu*, extends from the borders of the *Meuſe* to *Luxembourg*.

In Weſt Flanders, the Engliſh army occupies *Courtray*, *Wevelghem and Menin*, and the *Hanoverians*, *Furnes and Nieuport*—A corps of ten thouſand men is beyond this diviſion, in cantonments at the extremes of the frontiers.

The government is at this moment engaged in making arrangements with each of the Belgic provinces to raiſe a body of ten thouſand men, intended to compleat the Walloon regiments—The inliſtments we hear are to be only during the war—*Brabant* is to furniſh three thouſand—Flanders four thouſand, and the other three thouſand will be raiſed by the Provinces, in proportion to their population—The hereditary prince of *Orange*, and the princeſs his wife, arrived here the day before yeſterday—The ſame day a body of Dutch troops arrived here.

The celebrated Dr. Prieſtly is about to remove to this country. His opinions have given offence to the friends of monarchy in England.

Extract of a letter from England, dated Feb. 27, 1794, received by the George Barclay.

"Be aſſured England has no concern in the Algerine buſineſs, and is muſt ſincerely diſpoſed to cultivate the friendſhip of America."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Snow Baltimore, Banſon,	Liverpool
Brig Yorick, M'Alliſter,	Antigua
Sch'r Swift, Thomas,	Virginia
Sally, Skinner,	New-London
Sloop Harmony, Elwood,	Virginia

CLEARED.

Brig Floriday, Farrada,	Savannah
Schr. Rebecca, Hill,	Snowhill
William, Fowler,	Camden
Sloop Balloon, Marſhall	New-York
Dolphin, Tunnell	
Nancy, Denike,	Alexandria
Polly, Chapman,	Boſton
Rebecca, Tengle,	Snowhill
Union, Sackett,	New-York

The ſnow Baltimore ſailed from Liverpool the 7th of March, with the ſhip Pomona, Buchanan, and Sarah, Conyngham, for Philadelphia. Left at Liverpool, ſhip Atlantic, Swaine, for Philadelphia, and ——, Clements, for Boſton, to ſail in 3 days.

A Ship, Snow, and Brig, were ſeen yeſterday morning, about half way up the bay.

POST OFFICE,

Philad. May 3d, 1994.

Letters for England will be received at this office until Thurſday the 8th May, at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland poſtage to New-York muſt be paid.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myſelf a Candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant,
JOHN BAKER.

May 3. eſtf.

NEW THEATRE.

BY DESIRE.

THIS EVENING,
May 3.
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called
The Dramatiſt,
OR,
Stop him who Can!
To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, written by the Author of the Poor Soldier, called
Peeping Tom of Coventry.
To conclude with the Federal March.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

112

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

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9. State of New-Hampſhire.
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14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Penſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. wafttf

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AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſſerendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tu&ftf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

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For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thtf

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Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

Philad. April 22, 1794.

* * Notice, agreeably to charter, is hereby given to the members of *the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Diſtreſſed Preſbyterian Miniſters, and of the Poor and Diſtreſſed Widows and children of Preſbyterian Miniſters*, that a meeting of ſaid corporation is to take place, on the 22d day of May next, in the ſecond Preſbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the diſpatch of all ſuch buſineſs as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.

tuth&s6t

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April 4. mw&f3w

Treaſury Department,

Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.

Communications by poſt or

otherwiſe, will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue from perſons willing to ſupply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fineſs of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in ſmelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in caſting and boring the cannon (which are to be caſt *ſolidly*) will require to be particularly ſtated.

Similar communications will alſo be received from any perſons willing to ſupply live oak and red cedar timber for the conſtruction of the ſhips of war. Different plans of procuring and ſupplying the ſame may be propoſed. The convenience of the ſituation in regard to navigation, and the ſtate of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the neceſſary particulars in regard to the ſeveral articles which are wanted, will be ſpecified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby ſought.

PASSAGE POUR ST. DOMINGUE.

Tous les François qui ſe ſont preſenté ou voudront ſe preſenter pour avoir une prompte paſſage pour St. Domingue, ſont inſtamment priés de laiſſer leurs noms aujourd'hui ou demain, dans le comptoir de James Mc. Curach & Co. No 42 Dock ſtreet, qui ſe propoſent d'envoyer ſon batiment le Samedi prochain 3 de Mai: le batiment eſt tout prêt pour faire à la voile avec des bonnes accommodations pour prendre paſſagers a bord.

April 29. 3 t.

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No. 40, north Fifth Street.

April 21. mw&ftf

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